

United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture







FOOD PRODUCTION AND SUSTAINABILITY



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INTERNATIONAL **PROGRAMS**



Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012

Application Period: April 16- June 15, 2012

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VMLRP ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 2012

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FY 2012 Program Highlights

The USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP), authorized by the National Veterinary Medical Services Act (NVMSA) helps qualified veterinarians offset a significant portion of the debt incurred in pursuit of their veterinary medicine degrees in return for their service in certain high-priority veterinary shortage areas. The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) may repay up to \$25,000 of a veterinarian's debt per year. Loan repayment benefits are limited to payments of the principal and interest on government and commercial loans received for attendance at an AVMA-accredited college of veterinary medicine resulting in a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or the equivalent. A veterinarian who receives a VMLRP award must agree to provide veterinary services in a specific veterinary shortage area for at least three years.

NIFA solicited veterinary shortage area nominations from State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) with a deadline of February 27, 2012. Out of 219 nominations submitted by SAHOs across the country, the review panel recommended 200 nominations to be designated as shortage situations. Of the 200 nominations that received designation, 85 were new nominations. One hundred fifteen were unfilled FY2011 nominations, re-submitted with no changes.

NIFA rolled out its Request for Applications for the VMLRP On April 16, 2012. The application period remained open until the June 15, 2012 deadline. VMLRP received 149 applications of these 140 were eligible for review. NIFA issued 50 loan repayment offers and agreements were executed with 45 veterinarians for a total of \$4,448,652 awarded. The award recipients had an average eligible debt of \$121,243.

Fifty-three percent of awards went to veterinarians who obtained their DVM degrees within the last three years. Twenty-one states had at least one shortage area filled through the VMLRP.

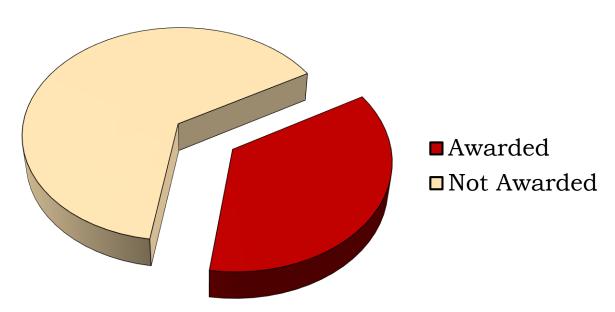
VMLRP BY THE NUMBERS: FY 2012		
140	Applications reviewed	
50	Award offers made	
45	Agreements executed	
29	States with at least one shortage area filled	
\$4,448,652	Total funding awarded	

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Applications	Awards	Success Rate
140	50	35.7%

All Applications Submitted

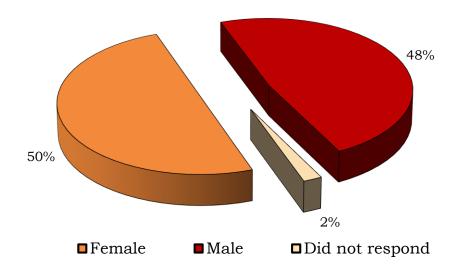




Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Gender

Gender	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
Female	62	25	40.3
Male	76	24	31.6%
Did Not Respond	2	1	50%
Total	140	50	35.7%

Distribution of Awards

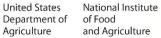


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Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	2	50%
Asian	1	0	0%
Black or African American	0	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino	2	2	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0%
White	116	39	33.6%
Did Not Provide Information	19	7	36.8%
Total	140	50	35.7%



Applications and AwardsBy State

State	Applications	Awards
Arizona	1	1
Arkansas	2	0
California	4	1
Colorado	7	3
Delaware	1	1
Florida	3	1
Georgia	1	0
Idaho	3	1
Indiana	1	0
Iowa	23	3
Kansas	4	0
Kentucky	5	2

State	Applications	Awards
Maine	2	2
Maryland	2	1
Michigan	2	1
Minnesota	10	3
Mississippi	2	1
Missouri	8	1
Montana	6	3
Nebraska	5	3
Nevada	1	0
New Hampshire	2	1
New Jersey	3	1
New Mexico	2	2
North Carolina	1	0

State	Applications	Awards
Oklahoma	4	3
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	5	1
South Carolina	1	1
South Dakota	7	3
Tennessee	3	1
Texas	6	4
Utah	4	1
Vermont	3	0
Virginia	2	1
Washington	2	1
Wisconsin	1	1
TOTAL	140	50

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Applications and Awards By School

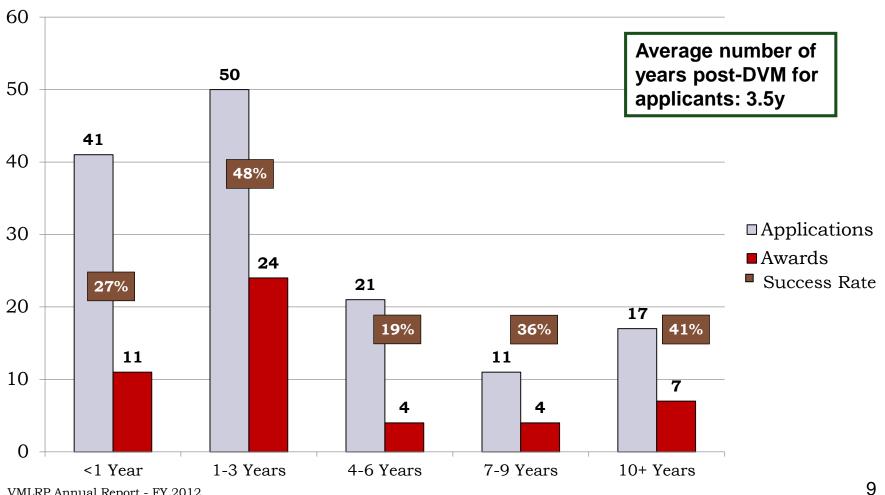
School	Applications	Awards
Auburn University	6	1
Colorado State University	9	4
Cornell University	4	3
Iowa State University	36	10
Kansas State University	9	1
Michigan State University	3	2
Mississippi State University	6	4
North Carolina State University	1	0
Ohio State University	3	1
Oklahoma State University	5	1
Oregon State University	1	1
Purdue University	4	2
Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine	1	0

School	Applications	Awards
Texas A&M	4	3
University of California, Davis	5	3
University of Florida	1	0
University of Georgia	4	1
University of Glasgow	1	0
University of Illinois	1	0
University of Minnesota	10	4
University of Missouri-Columbia	6	1
University of Pennsylvania	4	1
University of Tennessee	4	1
Virginia-Maryland Regional College	5	3
Washington State University	6	3
Western University of Health Sciences	1	0
Total	140	50

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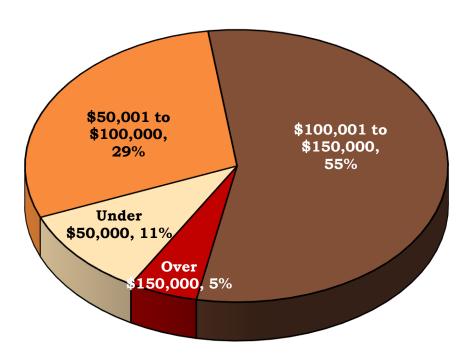
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Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Post-DVM Years



Distribution of Executed Award Recipients' DVM Debt







Veterinary Shortage Areas Nomination and Designation Process

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In the interest of creating an objective and transparent process, as well as minimizing the administrative burden on the states, NIFA capped the numbers of nominations. The nomination allocation for each state was determined by quartile ranks in two variables broadly correlated with demand for food supply veterinary services: "Livestock and Livestock Products Total Sales (\$)" and "Land Area (acres)". States were ranked from least to greatest value for each of these two variables. The ranked lists were then divided into quartiles with Quartile 1 containing the lowest values and Quartile 4 containing the highest values. Each state then received an allocation of shortage situation nominations corresponding to the number of the quartile in which the state falls, thereby giving states a range of 2 to 8 shortage situation nominations, contingent upon each state's quartile ranking for the two variables.

All States, D.C., U.S. Insular Areas, and the Federal Government were invited to submit nominations. Nominations received at NIFA by deadline (February 27, 2012) were reviewed by an external panel of veterinary experts. Care was taken to ensure broad and diverse representation on the panels, and to avoid conflicts of interest. The panels either recommended to "approve designation" or "disapprove designation" of each submitted nomination.

NIFA emphasizes that shortage nomination allocation is intended to balance the number of designated shortage situations across states. No state is given a preference for placement of awardees. Awards are made based strictly on the match between the merit of an application and the attributes of the specific shortage situation applied for.

VETERINARY SHORTAGE AREAS: FY 2012		
219	Shortage area nominations received	
200	Veterinary shortage areas designated	
49	State or Federal jurisdictions with at least one designated shortage area	
40	Veterinary shortage areas filled	
34	State or Federal jurisdictions with at least one shortage area filled	

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Shortage Areas Allocations, Designations, and Filled By State or Federal Jurisdiction, New Awards only

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
AK	5	5	0
AL	5	1	0
AZ	6	6	1
AR	6	5	0
CA	8	8	1
СО	8	7	1
СТ	2	2	0
DE	3	3	1
FL	4	4	1
GA	7	7	0
HI	2	2	0
ID	7	5	1
IL	6	5	0
IN	5	5	0
IA	7	6	3
KS	7	5	0
KY	5	5	2
LA	4	4	0

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
ME	2	2	2
MD	3	3	1
MA	2	0	0
MI	6	1	1
MN	7	6	3
MS	5	5	1
MO	7	7	1
MT	6	6	3
NE	7	5	3
NV	5	5	0
NH	2	2	1
NJ	2	2	1
NM	6	2	1
NY	5	1	0
NC	6	3	0
ND	5	4	0
ОН	5	1	0
ОК	7	6	3

State	Allocated	Dogigmated	Filled
	Allocated	Designated	
OR	6	1	1
PA	5	5	1
PR	2	0	0
RI	2	0	0
SC	3	3	1
SD	6	6	3
TN	4	4	1
TX	8	8	3
UT	6	5	1
VT	2	2	0
VA	5	5	1
WA	6	5	0
WV	2	2	0
WI	7	1	1
WY	6	5	0
Fed	4	2	0
TOTAL	264*	200	45

^{*} There is an allocation of one nomination each for the seven U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, but none of them had a designated shortage area. There are two possible reasons: (1) the territory did not submit a shortage situation nomination, or (2) the territory submitted a shortage situation nomination, but it did not receive designation. 12

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Veterinary Shortage Areas Description of Shortage Types

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Type I Shortage – 80 Percent or Greater Private Practice Food Supply Veterinary Medicine

The Type I shortage situation must entail at least an 80 percent time commitment to private practice food supply veterinary medicine. The shortage situation may be located anywhere (rural or non-rural) so long as the veterinary service shortages to be mitigated are consistent with the definition of "practice of food supply veterinary medicine."

Type II Shortage - 30 Percent or Greater Private Practice Food Supply Veterinary Medicine in a Rural Area The shortage situation must be in an area satisfying the definition of "rural." The minimum 30 percent-time commitment of an award recipient to serve in a rural shortage situation is in recognition of the fact that there may be some remote or economically depressed rural areas in need of food animal veterinary services that are unable to support a practitioner predominately serving the food animal sector, yet the need for food animal veterinary services for an existing, relatively small, proportion of available food animal business is nevertheless great.

Type III Shortage - 49 Percent or Greater Public Practice

This is a broad nomination category comprising many types of specialized veterinary training and employment areas relating to food supply and public health veterinary workforce capacity and capability. These positions are typically located in city, county, State and Federal Government, and institutions of higher education. Examples of positions within the public practice sector include university faculty and staff, veterinary laboratory diagnostician, County Public Health Officer, State Veterinarian, State Public Health Veterinarian, State Epidemiologist, FSIS meat inspector, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), and Federal Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO).

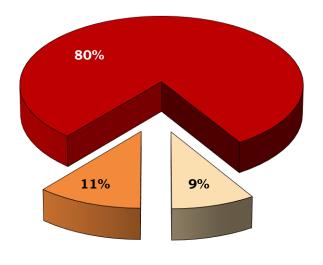
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Veterinary Shortage Areas: Designations and Filled By Shortage Type, New Awards

Type	Designations	Filled	% of Designated Areas Filled
I	26	5	19.2%
II	147	36	24.5%
III	27	4	14.8%
Total	200	45	22.5%

Distribution of Areas Filled





VMLRP Directory

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